

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4808. 號十三月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

日七初月一十年寅戊

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus. H. C. BATES, HARDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROENTY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.

C'INA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMDEN & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. OROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS. LETT'S DIARIES for 1879. Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET. DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS. REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS. LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE-REP. FLANNEL SHIRTINGS. FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE. CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS. CHURCH'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES. COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description. FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES. KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS. CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE JUST LANDED, AND ARE NOW SELLING, Ex "Belgic" from San Francisco, The following Seasonable Stores of the Finest Quality.

TONGUES AND SOUNDS.

WHITE FISH. PICKEREL.

TROUT. SALMON BELLIES.

HALIBUT FINS. HOLLAND HERRINGS.

EASTSCALE HERRINGS. SMOKED SALMON.

RELIABLE BACON. STAR HAMS.

CHEESE. KEG BUTTER.

ROLL BUTTER. NEW COD FISH.

BONELESS COD FISH. C. R. SALMON.

BEEF TONGUES. GREEN PEAS.

LIMA BEANS. STRING BEANS.

GREEN CORN. OAVAR GLASS.

PECAN NUTS. HONEY.

CORNER BEEF. OYSTERS.

LOBSTERS. CRACKERS.

GOLDEN GATE FLOUR. Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de3

NOTICE.

As the Weather is now favourable, the Undersigned is Prepared to SUPPLY his former CUSTOMERS with the following ITEMS now in Season:—

ROAST BEEF. CORNER BEEF.

CORNER TONGUES. PICKLED PORK.

MUTTON. GAME PIES.

PORK PIES. SAUSAGES.

GAME and VEGETABLES.

All of the very Best Quality.

Any Orders I may be favoured with will be immediately attended to and forwarded by the First Opportunity.

W. HOPKIN, 2, Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, November 23, 1878. de3

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES

—AND— PRESENTS.

PLUM PUDDINGS. CHRISTMAS CAKES.

MINCEMEAT. SMYRNA FIGS.

ELVAS PLUMS. CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

DRAGEES. French and English BONBONS.

CHOCOLATE for DESSERT. ASSORTED COSAQUES.

TELEPHONE CRACKERS. CONFERENCE CRACKERS.

AQUARIUM CRACKERS. French and English TOYS.

MECHANICAL TOYS. DOLLS, in latest Parisian Costumes.

SWIMMING DOLLS. DOLLS' FORTMONTAUX.

DANCING and WALKING DOLLS. PUNCH and JUDY SHOW.

ROCKING HORSES. MUSICAL BOXES.

TEA and DINNER SETS. NOAH'S ARKS.

WHEELBARROWS. GUNS and SWORDS.

SPADES and PAIRS. BARREL ORGANS.

French ALBUMS. LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. WORK BASKETS and BOXES.

LADIES' COMPANIONS. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

CARD RECEIVERS. STATUETTES.

Bohemian FLOWER VASES. Pharoas WRITING CABINETS.

SCENT CASES in Velvet and Crystal. RUSSIA POCKET BOOKS.

MOROCCO CIGAR CASES. Electro-Plated SCISSORS in Cases.

BIBLES. PAINT BOXES, Fitted.

TOILET BOTTLES and VASES. ANEROIDS.

CROCODILE SCENT CASES. CIGAR BOXES.

WRITING DESKS. MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

LATEST DESIGNS in Electro-Plated Ware. MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOKS.

PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS, &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to announce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably under the Usual Prices.

Shortly expected from England, an Elegant Assortment of SILVER CUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS. Hongkong, November 23, 1878. fel

LOST, a little BLACK and TAN Female DOG, from No. 9, Gage Street, on Tuesday Night about 11.30. A Reward of \$10 will be given for its Return to the above Address. Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de3

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

TAKASHIMA COAL. WE hereby beg to notify that we have instituted legal proceedings against Mr Goto Shojiro, the owner of the Takashima Collieries and Mines, for breach of his agreements with us, as Agents of the said Mines, by delivering Coal, and otherwise, and for an indebtedness in respect thereof.

His agreements with us render it a wrongful act on his part, to supply the produce of the mines, through others than ourselves, or to give possession of any part, or to recover the proceeds thereof without our consent.

Our exclusive right to supply, our present possession, and right to possession, and our absolute right to claim and receive the proceeds of the produce of the Takashima Mines have never been waived by us.

We therefore formally warn all purchasers, and others concerned, not to pay or advance to Mr Goto Shojiro, or to any other than ourselves money on account of any Coal supplied or delivered, or to be supplied or delivered, by him or others from the Takashima Collieries and Mines, and we hereby give notice that we shall hold any person or persons receiving any Coal, directly or indirectly from the said Collieries and Mines, responsible to us for the value thereof.

We further give notice, that we shall be prepared, on receipt of the purchase money, to indemnify any purchaser of the said Coal against any claim that Mr Goto Shojiro, or any other person, may substantiate against him, in respect to such purchase.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de3

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. my29

MOORE & Co.,

"VARIETY STORE."

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL. Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 3rd December, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—

Old Wrought and Cast Iron.

Old Winch, Canvas and Leather Hoses, Lanterns, Glass, White and Painted Canvas.

Old Boilers, Boats, &c., &c., Sundry Provisions, and Clothing.

10 Haly's Screw Jacks.

&c., &c., &c.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "A M E R I C A," of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engined by Messrs. Ton and McGREGOR, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.-P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, Light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyds 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam Winches, and HARFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft, for 3. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first-class order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be SOLD SEPARATELY. For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEERS, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "NAMOA."

Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st December, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. del

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship "TAIWAN."

Captain M. TONG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st December, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. del

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIR."

Captain DARRK, R.N.A., will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1878. de2

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "CYPRINES"

expected here on or about the 30th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship "MELOU."

Captain MONROE, due here about the 18th instant, will be despatched as above early in December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.)

The British Bark "HOTSPUR."

Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark "ALMA."

O. OLSSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

The 4 1/2 British Ship "COMMISSARY."

A. MORISON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *BELOUG*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 24, 1878. de2

NORWEGIAN S. S. HAKON ADELSTEIN, FROM NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEL HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 a.m., the 28th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 5th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN, Atty. Agent.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN, Atty. Agent.

T. H. Tan Sive, 4 pags. Metal, from Batavia.

Hongkong, November 22, 1878.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice, Mr. L. HENNEQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. DE POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwriter in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tze Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, and Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwriter has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ELMER JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KANE & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

MAILS.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELOUG* will be despatched from San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m., of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. de3



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *LOMBARDY*, Captain W. B. HALL, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at Noon.

Ten and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transshipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de5

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant DE BUTLER, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 11th December, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN, Atty. Agent.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878. de12

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter is prepared to grant

POLICIES against Fire to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter having been appointed

AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-

named Company, are prepared to Grant

POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and

on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the

usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-

count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

—

THE Underwriter having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Underwriter having been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MEYER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwriter, Agents at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared

to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £10,000 on any Building, or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwriter is prepared to grant

POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

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CHLORODYNE(Rx Army Med. Staff.)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

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Remedial uses and action.

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Elizabeth O'Connor, Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Hunters, &c.

THE CELEBRATED WATER CAVE SCENE WILL
BE PRODUCED IN ITS ENTIRETY, WITH
ALL ITS STARTLING EFFECTS.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:
ACT I.
HALL OF TORE OREGAN.

ACT II.
THE GAP OF DUNLOE.

COTTAGE AT MUCKROSS HEAD.

Mr J. ROLLINGS and Miss B. DRABGER
will introduce the celebrated
MRS MACGOWAN'S REEL.

ACT III.
SCENE 1ST.—EXTERIOR OF TORE
OREGAN.

SCENE 2ND.—MOUNTAIN PASS.

Interval of Five Minutes.

SCENE 3RD.—THE CELEBRATED CAVE
SCENE.

ACT IV.
THE MARRIAGE SCENE.

GENERAL DENOUEMENT.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr F. PANIZZA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole
direction of
Mr H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KRAVET & Co's, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls, 2 DOLLARS.
Pit, 1 DOLLAR.
Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.
Hongkong, November 29, 1878.

TO-day's Advertisements.

LAST NIGHT, on the QUEEN'S ROAD,
in the CITY HALL, a GINGALESE
GOLD LOCKET, containing a Photo-
graph. The Finder will please commu-
nicate with the Office of this Paper, when a
Reward will be given if necessary.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

FOR SWATOW.
The Steamship
"OLYMPIA"
will leave for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 2nd December,
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
KWOK ACHONG.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned being about to Close
his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies
that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or
by him, he will Collect and Pay.
The Interest and Good will of his Business
has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS
LAPRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have
This Day Established a BRANCH of their
Firm at Swatow, and have authorized
Mr G. D. PITMAN to Sign per Procuration.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.
Russell & Co.

FONTEVAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.
Morrison.—Meyer & Co.

GIANTILLA, British barque, Captain
Wallace.—Captain.

ALEPPO, British barque, Captain Robert
Falconer.—Captain.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.
Gouyo.—Landstein & Co.

NABER, British barque, Capt. W. L.
Bryan.—Messageries Maritimes.

FIRTH OF FORTH, British barque, Capt.
J. Cowper.—Olyphant & Co.

EARL OF DEVON, British barque, Captain
James Beer.—Captain.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. Jes-
sen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ORANG ABD, British barque, Capt. W.
S. Hawkins.—Olyphant & Co.

HAMBURG, German barque, Captain H.
von Kroge.—Edvard Schellhaus & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson.—Captain.

Charters Effected.

The following settlements have been
effected:—

Swedish barque Alma, 847, to Hamburg,
private.

American barque Amy Turner, 991, to
New York, private.

British barque Monita, 921, to New
York, private.

British ship Min-y-don, 1103, to San
Francisco, private.

French barque Franklin, 553, Saigon to
Mauritius or Bourbon, fr. 26 per ton, 26 lay
days.

German barque Angostura, 418, Saigon
to Sourabaya, 20 cents per picul, 30 lay
days.

German barque Malvina, 479, to Hal-
phong, thence to Touron, and back to
Hongkong, \$2,100 in full.

French barque Nouveau Coriolan, 308,
to Halphong, thence to Touron, and back,
to Halphong, private.

German barque Brema, 395, to Batavia,
Samarang and Sourabaya, private.

British barque Penrith, 549, to Hal-
phong, thence to Touron and back to Hong-
kong, 14 cents per picul, 50 lay days.

German barque Tekli, 350, monthly
charter, 3 months, \$600 per month.

British steamer Washi, 265, to Saigon,
\$500 in full.

Portuguese Alva, 631, on the berth for
Bombay.

German brig Carl, 215, left for Bangkok,
seeking.

German barque Ta-lee, 342, left for
Bangkok, seeking.

British barque Firth of Forth, 899, pro-
ceeds to Rangoon, under charter effected at
home.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29, Annie S. Hall, American
barkentine, 455, Chas. H. Nelson, New-
chwang Nov. 29, Peas.—CAPTAIN.

Nov. 30, Chinkiang, British steamer, 799,
S. M. Orr, Shanghai Nov. 29, and Swatow
29, General.—SIMPSON & Co.

Nov. 30, Kwangtung, British steamer,
875, Punched, Foochow Nov. 27, Amoy
28, and Swatow 29, General.—DOUGLAS
LAPRAIK & Co.

Nov. 30, Hermine, German barque, 350,
F. Meyer, Swatow Nov. 29, Beas.—
CHINESE.

Nov. 30, Emilio V., Italian barque, 724,
Morelio, Nagasaki Oct. 14, Ballast.—
MUSCO & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30, Albany's Isle, for Bangkok.

80, Emu, for Amoy.

80, Lorne, for Singapore.

80, Pello, for Shanghai.

80, Chinkiang, for Canton.

80, Diamante, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Messrs
Lewis, Collins, Bushby, and Lay, 1 Euro-
pean deck, and 202 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Emu, for Amoy and Manila, Messrs
Rafael Inchausti, Francisco Moreno, A.
Ehninger and child, W. Knapp and J.
Richter, and 100 Chinese.

Per Lorne, for Straits Settlements, 230
Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Penedo, for Saigon, 170 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American barkentine Annie S. Hall
reports: Heavy gales the whole passage
with a high sea.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports:
Fresh N.E. winds and fine weather through-
out.

The British steamer Kwangtung reports:
Left Foochow on the 27th, had fresh N.E.
gale and heavy sea to Amoy, thence to port
fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather. In
Foochow: str. Europe. In Amoy: H.M.S.
Hart. In Swatow: str. Caribbrooke, Wen-
chow, Foochow, Koro, Cassandra, and Asia.

S. S. Douglas left Swatow on the 29th for
Amoy. On the 29th at 8.30 p.m., passed a
steamship bound North. On the 30th at
3 a.m., passed two steamers bound North,
and S. S. Emu off Ninapias bound North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—
Per Taiwan, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
1st Dec.

For SWATOW.—
Per Olympia, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
1st Dec.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—
The Australian Contract Packet Manu-
mair, will be despatched from Hongkong, on
MONDAY, the 2nd December, with
Mails for Singapore, Somerset,
Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen,
Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas-
mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30 p.m.
Supplementary mail on board with late
fee of 18 cents till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Gale.

Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1878. de2

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet Belgo,
will be despatched on THURSDAY, the
3rd December, with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. de5

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet Lombardy
will be despatched with Mails for the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on THURSDAY,
the 6th December.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 4th December.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M. Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 5th December.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry ceases.

10.15 A.M. Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
Postage till

11 A.M. when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 A.M. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 A.M. when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de5

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Andrey will
be despatched from Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 12th December,
with Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras,
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and
Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 11th December.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 12th December.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

12 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only)
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
till

11.30 A.M. when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de12

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Brandon, The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service, 11. Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 9 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—
Preacher at 11 a.m.—Rev. John Henderson.
At 5 p.m., Rev. R. Hayward Kidd.
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on
every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Nanoo leaves for Coast Ports.
10 a.m.—Taiwan leaves for Amoy, &c.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Olympia leaves for Swatow.
2 p.m.—Menmuir leaves for Singa-
pore, &c.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, December 3.—
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Naval Yard.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.—
9 p.m.—Theatrical Performance by the
Band of the 74th, at the Garrison
Theatre.

THURSDAY, December 5.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

Goods per Pei Ho undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

THURSDAY, December 12.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

MONDAY, January 20.—
Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship Ameri-
ca, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or
about this date.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla,
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

The publication of this issue commences
at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1878.

Most of our readers will probably have
little difficulty in coming to the conclu-
sion that the writer of the letter signed
"Christian," which we published last
night, is one of a pretty large party of
educationalists who find it to their inter-
est to support, through thick and thin,
the voluntary system of education in
opposition to what may be termed the
State system, or School-boards. The
chief object, "Christian" has in view is
probably to obtain an increased grant for
some voluntary school in the Colony at
the expense of the Central School. In a
general way the opposition to Board-
schools—which as we showed yesterday
correspond to the Government Schools
in this Colony, including the Central
School—arises from a similar desire,
namely, to divert the support given to
Board-schools to voluntary schools. The
desire is a very natural one. In volun-
tary, or denominational, schools the
children are not only taught to read,
write and cypher, but also to become
very good Churchmen, Roman Catholics,
or Primitive Methodists, as the case may
be. In Board-schools, on the other
hand, while good sound moral precepts
and broad Christian truths may be im-
pressed upon the children at the option
of the local Board, their minds cannot
be imprinted with the multitude of

sectarian dogmas. These nice and
bewildering distinctions among Christi-
ans are left for the Sunday school and
the pulpit. Voluntary schools have
hitherto been the mainstay of sects. A
child was drilled to believe that the
particular denomination under whose
influence he happened to find himself was
right and that all others were wrong—
he was drilled in the dogmas of his sect
from morn to eve, from infancy almost
to manhood. No wonder, therefore, that
ecclesiastics fought, and still continue to
fight, so stoutly for their system—a sys-
tem which lays the foundations of their
constituencies. The State, however,
when it stepped in to undertake the
work of education, found it necessary to
keep above all these sectarian differences.
It held that it was no part of its duty
to teach religion, or at least to propagate
sectarian dogmas, and that the funds
with which it had to deal—funds raised
from almost every denomination under
the sun—could only be devoted to the
secular education of the masses, or to in-
culcating the people with such beliefs
and wisdom as could give offence to
none.

After what we have just said "Chris-
tian's" remark, "when we find that on
a religious question involving a vital
principle Ultramontane Romanists and
staunch Protestants are agreed, in spite
of their irreconcilable differences on other
points, it is a priori probable that both
are in this case right," will be taken for
what it is worth. We are not quite
sure that all Ultramontane Romanists
are agreed on this question; while we are
perfectly certain that not one half of the
staunch Protestants are agreed upon it,
otherwise it is not probable that the laws
bringing about the state of things of
which "Christian" complains would ever
have become facts accomplished. That
Roman and English ecclesiastics should
become agreed upon the point that
denominational teaching should be heav-
ily subsidised out of the imperial funds,
while secular teaching, even if it includes
broad Christian truths, should be equi-
valued, is a matter that can be very readily
understood after what we have said in
the early part of this article, although it
is a fact worth noting that perhaps the
majority of the ministers of religion in
England at the present day acknowledge
the fairness, justice, and propriety of the
existing arrangements in England for the
promotion of public education. Many of
these gentlemen admit that it is the duty
of the State to undertake the education
of its subjects; that under the circum-
stances the Government does wisely in
confining its grants to secular instruc-
tion, whether given in Board or voluntary
schools; that it is doubtful whether the
mixing up of religious matters with the
ordinary school work is really productive
of good; and that the State is under no
obligation to help voluntary effort, espe-
cially if it finds that it would never
succeed in carrying out the education
of the country in a satisfactory manner.

"Christian" says that the true test of
this question is not the position taken up
by the Government. "Look," he says,
"at the fact that at the beginning of the
present year the average attendance in
Church of England and Wesleyan schools,
that is distinctively religious schools, was
1,425,000 children; against 435,000 in
Board (presumably secular) and 247,000
in British or undenominational (but not
secular) schools, whilst the actual num-
ber of children on the roll of the deno-
minational schools in England in July
last was over two millions." "Christian"
has here unwittingly furnished us with
an argument in favour of Board-
schools. Does our correspondent actual-
ly pretend that this increase in the
number of children educated in volun-
tary schools is due to the growing popu-
larity of those establishments? The
exactly opposite is the fact. It was to
the fear of Board-school competition, and
not to the popularity of the voluntary
system, that must be ascribed this in-
crease in denominational schools. Volun-
tary schools would invariably give
way to Board schools were not the former
protected from such competition

Portfolio.

IN SCHOOL DAYS.

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sunbeams grow,
And blackberry vines are running.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep carved by rare official;
The warping door, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial.

The charcoal frescoes on its walls:
It's door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that crept out to school,
Went storming out to playing.

Long years ago a winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window panes
And low eaves' joy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls
And brown eyes, full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon his face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered;
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eye; he felt
The soft hands light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

He lives to learn in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him,
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him.
—John G. Whittier.

TOOTHACHE.

To have it out or not—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for the jaws to suffer
The pangs and torments of an aching tooth,
Or to take steel against a host of troubles
And, by extracting, end them? To pull—
to tug—

No more; and by a tug to say we end
The toothache, and a thousand natural ills
The jaw is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To pull—to tug—
To tug! perchance to break—ay, there's the
rub!

For in that wretch what agonies may come,
When we have half-dislodged the stubborn
tooth,

Must give us pause; there's the respect
That makes us shudder at a tooth so long a life;
For who would bear the whips and stings of
pain.

The old wife's nostrum, dentists' contumely,
The pangs of hope deferred, kind sleep delay.
When he himself might his quietus make
For one poor shilling? Who would fardels
bear,

To groan and sink beneath a load of pain.
But that the dread of something lodged
within,

The linen twisted forceps, from whose pangs
No jaw at ease returns, puzzles the will
And makes it rather bear the ills it has
Than fly to others that it knows not of;
Thus dentists do make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear;
And many a one, whose courage seeks the
door.

With this regard, his footsteps turns away,
Bored at the name of dentist.
—Public Opinion.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Heaven gave women tongues to ask ques-
tions with and eyes to give answers with.
Respect is the result of a life-time, where-
as a single silly act often wins one a reputa-
tion.

Any one who says it is possible to get
used to pain has forgotten what pain is.—
London Spectator.

What we have to do in this world is not
to make our conditions, but to make the
best of them.—Rufus Ellis.

All the theology in the world has never
succeeded in answering the child's question,
"Why doesn't God kill the devil?"

It is often a more meritorious act for a
woman to allow something good to be said
of another woman than it would be for her
to say it herself.—La Vie Parisienne.

Were not the eye itself a sun, no sun for
it could ever shine.

By nothing noble could the heart be won,
were not the heart divine.—Goethe.

The exclusive influence of the mother over
the son for the most part ends in positive
disaster or comparative failure; and licen-
tious self-indulgence, effeminacy or prigi-
shness is the almost sure result of the
experiment.—London Truth.

There are some days when it is impossible
to think, and when it is unwise to try
to do so. The mind, like the maid, has
whimsical spells of wishing to be left alone
and to have its own way. Only on certain
days are the oracles to be consulted.—A.
W. Stevens.

We have all been puzzled with the im-
mensity of space and the multiplicity of
worlds. But space is nothing, and few or
many worlds are nothing. Who made all
that? Wipe all that out! Whence came
the ground you stand on, and you yourself
standing there?

It is better far for ordinary boys to be
hungering after the world of independent
action for which they are not as yet mature
enough, than to be toasting about on the
cushions of small susceptibilities and emotions,
without either a great ambition or high
aspiration to guide them.—London Spec-
tator.

CHINESE MARRIAGES.

(Amended account.)

Marriages in China are not, as with us,
private agreements concluded between the
two interested parties. In England the tie
of marriage most resembles a contract for the
enjoyment of society and personal
services. It has been a much-disputed point
with the modern jurists whether the Roman
marriage should be considered a consensual
contract of the nature of a sale, hire, part-
nership, or mandate; or whether it should
be deemed a real contract analogous to a
lease, deposit, or hypothec. The better

opinion seems to be that it was no contract
at all, but a mere transfer of property, or,
technically speaking, a concurrence of two
wills creating a *jus in rem*.

From a juristical point of view the Chi-
nese marriage, as long as both the parties
have parents, would seem according to the
Penal Code to be a pure contract, specific
performance of which by the parties is en-
forced by positive law, and a penalty for the
non-performance of which is imposed upon
the parent, or those persons standing in loco
parentis, in the shape of 50 blows. In
the absence of marriage articles, the ex-
change of presents is evidence of agreement.
The bride and bridegroom, as a general rule,
have nothing whatever to say in the matter
of their own matrimonial destiny. Proceed-
ings are commenced by either the man's or
the woman's family, generally the former,
and at any age of the interested pair, but
most commonly when the age of puberty has
been reached. There is a saying "above,
no clouds, no rain; below, no go-between,
no marriage." The first step, then, is to
seek the services of a *mei jen* or "go-be-
tween"—a female who is generally *bien
majoree* rather than young, and who is fre-
quently a friend of both families. Neither
of these desiderata is, however, a *sine qua
non*; and, in some rare cases, the match-
makers are even content to repose confidence
in a professional "go-between," standing
in a little above that of a common pro-
cureur; and even a man may act in this
capacity. The male household having con-
fided to this *mei jen* their aspirations, she
takes an early opportunity of paying a visit
to the family of the girl, and, asking to see
the master, is invited into the court-yard,
(*ta'ying*), where, with very little ceremony,
the subject is broached. Here she presents
one card stating the year, month, day, and
hour of the proposing man's or woman's
birth (*pa tsu*), and another detailing the
place of residence and occupation of the
employing family. Let us assume that the
advances made are agreeable. The girl's
friends, with Chinese caution, confine them-
selves to set phrases, such as: "Marriage is
an affair of destiny, in which men have lit-
tle to say." "It appears that the fates have
pointed to the son of your employer as a
mate for our daughter, and this being the
case, we must consult with our friends." After
a little time, the girl's family send for the
"go-between" and inform her of their
favourable conclusion; upon which she busies
herself with handing to the man's family
the *pa tsu* or—so to speak—"baptismal re-
corder" of the other party. These are writ-
ten on red paper, and contain a very few
simple words. The male element (*chieun*),
and the name . . . ; after which follow
the eight characters, two each for, respec-
tively, the year, month, day, and hour of
birth. Each family consults a soothsayer,
who examines the *pa tsu* of each party, and
declares whether the marriage may be con-
cluded or no, (*ho sun*). If, within three
days, a cup or other vessel is broken, or an
object lost, this ill-luck will often suffice to
break off the match. After an interval,
which may be of months or years according
to the age of the betrothed, the man's fam-
ily send a message to the effect that they
propose to send presents. A day is chosen
for this, and a pair of gold bracelets, a pair
of earrings, and a few taels in money are
sent to the family of the girl. Of course
these presents are more or less valuable ac-
cording to the wealth of the parents. If the
bride's friends receive these things there is
no retreat; the money and jewels are re-
garded as earnest money to a bargain. At
this period are also exchanged the legal
evidences of the contract in the shape of
pa tsu or formal wedding cards. These are
paste-board boxes covered with red paper
and inscribed with the names of the re-
spective parties and of all their ancestors
who may be living at the time. The card
sent by the man bears either the image of
the character representing a dragon. At the
end of the card or scroll are often stuck two
needles, each attached to a red cord, and two
other needles and a thread are sent to the
lady's family, who themselves stick them,
point facing point, and attached by the
thread, below and above the date. These
cement the contract, "bind the feet" (*tsi
kiao*), the specific performance of which
can be compelled by either party before a
magistrate. Hardly any circumstances
will justify a retreat; nor is there any re-
medy for damage. The card returned by the
woman bears the image of a character
representing a phoenix. The binding cords
date from the *Tang* dynasty—according to
a legend, which describes the movements of
an old man who was found engaged in their
manufacture. It should here be mentioned
that marriages never under any circum-
stances take place in the 1st month of the
year: any other months are available, but
the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th are the fa-
vourite ones. In addition to the bracelets,
which alone amongst the presents *de
rigueur*, the swain sends a couple of fowls
and other viands, one half of which the
bride keeps, and one half of which she re-
turns with a present of her own consisting
of flowers for the female relatives of her
betrothed. When a day has been fixed upon
for the consummation of the nuptials, the
ceremony of *sung kang* has to be gone
through by the bridegroom. This takes
place a day or two before the wedding mor-
ning, when banners are sent with obse-
quious entreaties for the delectation of
the bride. This civility is reciprocated by
the other of *hai huih mao* on the part of the
bride, who sends to her swain a pair of
boots, an official hat, and some articles of
furniture. Finally the bride's *trousseau*
and outfit are sent over to the house of the
bridegroom—*pan chung tien*,—followed the
next day by the bride herself. The bride,
with her father, mother, brother and sisters,
is supposed to pass the morning of her mar-
riage in tears of sorrow at parting. She
partakes of a light repast in the morning,
and is robed in a dress of red, her features
being concealed by a thick and impenetrable
veil. At about eight in the morning she is
placed in the hired *hua chian*, or embroidered
sedan-chair, which, also, is draped with
red. The doors of her house are locked, and
the chair is deposited in the court within.
When she has been securely shut up, the
gates are opened, and the chair is received
by the friends of the bridegroom, who are
in waiting outside, and who convey it to
their own house to the sound of the flute,
the gong, and the gong. The din of mu-
sic is intended to convey the idea of publicity.
Along the route crackers are fired off, and
a storm of these greets the chair as it ap-
proaches the dwelling of the man. The
chair is deposited in the court, and is ap-
proached by two of the luckiest old women
in the family, who open the door and invite
the trembling girl to make the proper obeis-
sances. These are made by both herself and
her betrothed in the court, she remaining
closely veiled all the time. The pair first
go to Heaven and Earth, then to their
ancestors, next to the parents, and finally to

each other. The officious old ladies, dis-
creet, lucky, and experienced, escort the girl
to her apartments and cheer her up with
words of encouragement, with cups of tea,
and with even a cake or two. In a few
moments the dread event of "raising the
veil" takes place, *tsiao kai-tou lo*; the
bridegroom stepping in armed with a car-
penter's foot-rule with which he twitches off
the veil which covers his bride. He seats
himself on the left side of the couch, with
his betrothed on his right, there being a
small table between them. No remarks are
made on either side. The discreet old ladies
the old ladies retire, upon which the bride
turns her face round to the wall in such
a way that it cannot be seen. The husband,
for such he now is, probably divining that,
according to the custom of the country, the en-
forced modesty, and the general stiffness of
the situation, things would be "slow" if he
remained longer, now leaves his wife
(*sin jen*) to her thoughts, and rejoins his
friends outside. Once more the old
ladies rush in and befriend the disconsolate
girl, who sits in the same place until such
time as the male festivities shall be over,
—generally a late hour in the night or an
early one in the morning. During the day,
—for the above ceremonies begin in the
early morning,—male and female friends
are entertained, and the newly-married pair,
in their best clothes, entertain their friends
of both sexes. The husband rejoins his wife
when the festivities are over, and there is
now no further ceremony between them, and
consequently nothing further to describe.
After sleeping two nights in her new home,
according to the custom of some places the
newly-married wife returns to spend a day
with her family (*niang chia*), returning the
same evening.

In connection with the above subject, the
following extracts are, in effect, taken from
Staunton's translation of the *Penal Code*:
"If the bride's parents (or guardians)
promise her in marriage to another after she
has been affianced, they are punished with
70 blows, which are increased to 80 if she
had been actually presented to her first
spouse. The persons (knowingly) accepting
such promise are similarly punished, and
any presents transmitted by such persons
are forfeited to Government. The first
bridegroom has the refusal of such errant
bride, who, if rejected by him, belongs to
the second. If on the other hand the bride-
groom's family promise him after betrothal
to a second bride, the latter keeps the bride-
groom's presents and may marry another
man, but the bridegroom himself, if required,
is bound to marry the first-selected bride.
Theft or adultery committed by either party
before the completion of the marriage dis-
solves the contract; but a conviction is neces-
sary. If the parents on either side misre-
present the person whom they promise in
marriage, the presents given by the man are
restored or kept accordingly as it is the
bride's or the bridegroom's guardians who
are the deceivers; and the deceiving parents
or guardians of the bride or bridegroom are
punished with 80 or 100 blows respectively.
If after betrothal the bridegroom forcibly
abducts the bride, or the latter's guardians
forcibly retain her after due date, the
punishment is in each case 60 blows. A
marriage contracted by an official or trader
away from home, if completed, takes pre-
cedence of one decided upon for him by his
parents (grandfather, father, uncle, or senior
cousin); if not completed, otherwise, the
disappointed female being enabled in each
case to contract another marriage. Eighty
blows is the penalty for the breach of this
clause of the statute."

K. L. M.

IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE.

(Danbury News.)

It is remarkable the amount of inquisiti-
veness a New Englander develops in the
course of his life. There is nothing awk-
ward or constrained about it. It comes
easy, naturally, and gracefully. In no part
of New England is this trait so carefully
cultivated as in our own dear Connecticut.
Its fruits are shown in the record of the
patent office. There are other fruits, how-
ever, not quite so happy, which never get
inside the patent office, and it is just as
well they don't. Here is an instance in
kind:

A Danbury grocery firm have taken the
agency for a hammock. One of the articles
they have hung at the front in the shade of
their porch. They hung it there as a sample
and as an advertisement, but numerous peo-
ple have got into it to see how it worked. It
hung so low they could easily sit in it, and
undoubtedly the motion was agreeable, and
comforting. But the grocers didn't fancy
this performance, especially as the hammock
sitters were not removed the loop to one
end from the hook, and fastened it by a bit
of twine instead. Shortly after a man came
up in his pail and a paper tied over the top,
he had forgot a cover. When he passed
he saw the hammock. His curiosity was
aroused at once. The grocers were busy
inside, so he thought he would investigate
on his own hook. With that keen intelli-
gence to a New England man, he saw at
a glance that it was something to get into.
He knew it was nothing to wear, and was
equally sure it could not be arranged for
cooking. He sat down on it. Then he
swung backwards and lifted his feet up.
Then the twine fastening gave way. It was
a dreadful affair. He had the pail of
molasses sitting on his lap, and there was
dog sitting under the hammock. Neither
the dog nor the molasses expected anything,
and the dog lost its presence of mind, and
the dog lost its head. The molasses
even the pail lost its head, and ran down his
legs, and washed up his feet, and insinuated
itself some way in between himself and his
clothes. And when he went down he hit
the dog with his heel on the back, and the
dog was so wild with terror and amazement
that it set up a head-splitting yell and fled
madly down the street, having first taken
the precaution to bite him on the leg and to
tip over a tier of wooden water pails. When
the pail went down a lot of hoofs were
carried over with them, and that started a
box of garden seeds mounted on a box, and
they in turn brought away a pack of peck
measures whose summit was crowned with
a pyramid of tinned tomatoes. It was a
dreadful shock to the man, and fairly paraly-
sized him with its magnitude; but when
one article following another came avalanche-
ing a-top of him, he thought the evil one
himself had burst loose, and he just scream-
ed as loud as he could. The molasses was
all over him, and the garden seed had
adhered to the molasses, and he looked

more like a huge gingerbread stick full of
caraway than anything else. In this awful
condition he walked home. There has
never been anything like it in Danbury since
the British burned the town.

MR. GLADSTONE INTERVIEWED.

(New York World.)

A SKETCH OF HAWARDEN.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Being out of bounds
(as Parisian correspondents), I was glad to
receive at London your directions in regard
to one of the half-dozen really foremost
men of this world; and with a copy of
"Kin Beyond Sea" in my pocket, I went
to Chester at once to see Mr Gladstone.
Chester is within four and a half miles of
Broughton Hall, a little rural station, and
Broughton Hall is within two and a half
miles of Hawarden, Mr Gladstone's well-known
country home. But for that copy of the
North American Review in my hand, I
might have doubted whether I was going
to see a statesman whose fame fills the
world. There was abundant evidence of
this, however, not only in the article in
question, but in the excited and passionate
journalistic comments which it has evoked
and with which the English press has for a
week past been teeming. For the
round me required such evidence, for the
my life of men seemed to be fading away
from me as I approached Broughton
Hall. It is a typical British country station.
One rustic waiting for the up train, two
rustics waiting for the down train, and the
three in the mean time chewing straws in
bovine contemplation of each other across
the track. The landscape beyond carried
out the idea of perfect repose. In my
short walk up to Hawarden Castle I met
just about the same number of persons as
I had left behind me at the station. I did
not want to meet any more, for the view
was beautiful enough to engage all my
attention. It combines in character at once
the scenery of England and of North Wales.
There were hills to give a touch of bordering
wildness to a picture of beautifully wooded
and finely cultivated land, with the sun-
shine and the morning dew between them
bringing out to perfection the bright green
of the grass.

Hawarden itself seems a perfect castle of
holiness to its approachers. At the lower
gate, by which I entered, there was no
porter in charge of the unfinished lodge;
and I had nearly a mile's walk through a
leafy avenue without any one to challenge
my right to enter. Next a battlement came
in view through the screen of branches,
then a large outbuilding, inscribed "Mrs.
Gladstone's Orphanage," and I was in the
court-yard. There was still not a sign of a
human being, not even of an orphan; but
presently I caught sight of a thoroughly
characteristic figure for a place of this
description, the beggar at the gate. I passed
the beggar, rang at the hall door, but, as
no one answered either a first or a second
summons, I was glad to return and take my
place by the sturdy fellow's side. The
servant lad who came out to relieve his
wants was made acquainted with mine; and
I returned to the main door to have it
opened to me by the first man, barring the
mendicant, I had yet clasped eyes on in
the domain.

It was still a silence, if not a solitude,
as the rural scenes took my card without a
word. There was, however, no lack of good
company in many portraits of the Glyns
family hanging in the spacious hall. Most
of them evidently belonged to that period
of the great civil war in which the Glyns
made a mighty stride in fortune by purchas-
ing Hawarden, one of the sequestered
estates of James, seventh Earl of Derby,
who had just perished by the axe. They
held it thenceforth, until Mr Gladstone
came to share the possession through his
connection by marriage with the family.
One seemed a very long way off indeed from
the civil or any other wars in this peaceful
locality, and there was nothing to disturb
the harmony of association in the drawing-
room, richly stored with old china, beyond
Old china represents one of the tastes of
which Mr Gladstone has repented—a sort
of folly of youth in which he spent many
thousand pounds of his once ample fortune.
But he has repented, like most of us, not
without some recollections of kindly re-
membrance of the pleasures of the old sin.
There is still china enough at Hawarden,
such as it is, to sustain the reputation of
many a collector.

The scene was soon to change in character.
The host entered, and one glance at him
was enough to dissipate all thoughts of
stolidity or even lettered ease. He came in
very hurriedly, as though fresh from the
most pressing labors—of one might judge
by the purposeful set of the lines of his face.
There was no missing this expression. The
face was the first thing you looked at and
the last. I was going to say the only thing,
but I thought me that I should have to
believe myself by adding that Mr Gladstone
was dressed from head to foot in light
sporting tweed. The contrast was striking;
the body all country gentleman—down
even to the heavy shooting boots—the head
all statesman, thinker, penman and but for
the brightness of the eye tell-tale redness.
It was a contrast that ran through every
detail of his appearance. What are these
stories of Mr Gladstone as a woodman, a
feller of oaks at Hawarden? Surely one
hoaxed oak in a season should suffice to
exhaust the energies of this spare and nar-
row, not to say wasted, frame. Age has
assuredly told on this once sleek and vig-
orous body. I seemed to be looking on al-
most a little man. The vast head was
altogether out of proportion to its support,
and I looked upon a phenomenon seem-
ingly akin in kind, though not in degree,
to that presented by the appearance of the
poet, Swinburne, whose trunk seems to be
but an inadequate mechanical contrivance
for merely carrying his head about.

"I am so much engaged," said Mr Glad-
stone, with a smile that was matched in
grave sweetness of expression by his always
incomparable voice. "The very great pres-
sure of my avocations compels me to re-
solute, but I shall be most happy to
send some one to show you the house and
grounds."

"I must be frank enough to admit," I
replied, "that the indifference of my visit
was mainly prompted by a desire to see
your own country." The author of "Kin Beyond
Sea," I am afraid, must think himself if
that desire is felt by every person who is
rejoiced to see justice done to the spirit of
American institutions by an English public
man. But the public appreciation of that
article has already been too fully expressed
in the United States to make it becoming
in me to do more than allude to it as the

cause and I hope the excuse of my visit. In
so far as I can judge, Americans are not so
much flattered by your predictions of their
commercial supremacy as gratified by the
sincerity and seriousness of purpose in the
study of their Constitution which has led
you to make them.

"And yet, in a sense," said Mr Glad-
stone, leading the way himself, as he spoke,
through the open window to the lawn, "I
assure you that I made the study as much
for my own countrymen as for the Ameri-
cans. I have long felt that we in England
need a warning to set our house in order,
and that no time can be better for its
vigilance than when we are on the brink
of fresh imperial responsibilities."

"You have done but strict justice," I
continued, "to the self-control of America
in praising her for consenting to bear some
of the heaviest burdens of war in time of
peace for the sake of clearing off the national
debt. And may I suggest, without pre-
sumption, that another example of the same
national and popular virtue—of equal im-
portance for the purposes of your article—
might have been found in the resolute
reliance of the people of the Union to
purely ambitious schemes for the increase
of their territory. It would be easy to
enlarge the States without exactly con-
sulting to make them 'continuous,' but projects
looking to mere increase of territory have
never found much favor with the people.
May not England have something to learn
from America in the way of curbing that
'land-hunger' we hear about so much?"

Mr Gladstone—You mean in regard to
Cuba?

"Yes, that is a case in point; but I was
thinking also of the general fact that the
States do not periodically feel themselves
under the necessity of making new annexa-
tions to secure the old."

Mr Gladstone—No doubt; but in this
case self-control is to some extent imposed
on the American people by circumstances,
or, at least, obviously suggested by cir-
cumstances. They know the value of the
blessing they have in the possession of a
vast continuous territory. The value of
that blessing can hardly be exaggerated. I
have dwelt on that, you may have observed,
very earnestly in the article which you
kindly say has so interested you, and I
hope I have succeeded in making it a capital
point.

"The world," I replied, "had hitherto
thought that different circumstances had
imposed the same self-control upon Eng-
lishmen, and some observers of English
affairs have been rather astonished to hear
the loudest applause over the virtual
annexation of Cyprus coming apparently
from the popular ranks."

Mr Gladstone (with a look of despairing
resignation)—I have already expressed my
opinion on that subject pretty plainly in
Parliament, and I could not have returned
to it without passing the limits assigned to
the article. One great object with me in
writing the article was to warn certain
classes in England—and those by no means
the humblest classes in any sense—of the
danger threatened us from the adoption
now of certain lines of policy.

"The 'leased classes' I think you call
them?"

Mr Gladstone—If you like; and you
will have noticed perhaps how the well-
meant warning has been received by the
organs of those classes in the English press.
It is possible to exceed the abuse and
exaggeration poured upon me as its author!
Their treatment of me, speaking of it in
general and not merely in regard to this
particular instance, almost passes my com-
prehension. I have never spoken or acted
in regard to them with any other desire
than to further their truest interest; yet
they have treated me and treat me now as
if I were their worst and bitterest enemy.

There were many other points in the
article on which I should have been glad to
have its illustrious author enlarge as upon
these, but Mr Gladstone did not extend his
indulgence, great as it was, to the extent of
my wishes. This was owing to no want of
professional perseverance and presumption
on my part, but rather to a fulness (it
would hardly be fair to say an excess) of
caution upon his. It had occurred to me,
as I dare say it has to others, that his tem-
perate panegyric, in the course of his *North
American Review* article on the British Constitu-
tion, in effect, if not in intention, involved
severe censure on the manner in which
our Constitution is now being worked by
his great rival. When we are told so often
that the sovereign is but one great power
in the State, bound to act in harmony with
the rest, we cannot help reflecting how
much Lord Beaconsfield has done to make
the present wearer of the crown the all in
all and to reduce Parliament to the posi-
tion of a mere recorder of the decrees of a
practically irresponsible authority. It is
impossible, too, to forget that the author of
this innovation, or, at least, the man who
has revived this reading of the Constitution
in our day, has also secured a great accessi-
on of strength for his own office and has
made the Premier, instead of the most
eminent colleague of his brother Ministers,
a sort of grand vizier over them and the
practical administrator of the nation. All
this I touched on—necessarily not so freely
in my conversation as I am now doing in
my letter—but Mr Gladstone led me by his
skillful avoidance of the theme to infer that
he still recognizes the necessity imposed
upon one great party leader of caution in
dealing with the course and the personal
attitude in politics of another great party
leader. I think most people who consider
this fact will come to the conclusion that it
is at least premature to count upon the
withdrawal of Mr Gladstone from active
party life absolutely. In another passage
of the article on "Kin Beyond Sea" there
is an implied charge against democracies of
ingratitude to their champions and deliver-
ers. "It seems very possible," says the
writer, in this passage, "that after a few
years we may see most of the laborers, both
in the Southern States and in England,
actively addicted to the political support of
that section of their countrymen who, to
the last, had resisted their emancipation."

This plainly enough must have been written
with a bitter remembrance of the incidents
of the author's own fall from power. For
anvicious reasons, however, I could not
expect Mr Gladstone to point this moral
to himself, and so I did not do it. I
kept all the personal aspects of the situation
in English politics as far as possible in the
background. As I took leave, I may add,
Mr Gladstone very courteously invited me
to call from the "new house" in which
he then was to the old "Hawarden
Castle" the scene in early days of many a
border fight with the wild Welsh and in
later times of many a tussle in the civil
war. It is a fine picturesque ruin perched
on a neighboring hill and, as your readers
doubtless know, gives the title of Viscount
Hawarden to the noble family of Maude.

Miscellaneous.

SATIN COMING IN AGAIN.—Just one word
for the ladies. Satin dresses are becoming
fashionable again; a good thing for Lyons.
Since Mrs Manning was hung in black satin
some thirty years ago in London, the soft
and glossy fabric has been laid on the shelf.
It is admirably adapted to the present um-
brella case style of robe, as it follows the
outline of the figure like water. As a ques-
tion of economy between satin and silk, I
am not competent to judge, never having
had the happiness of dealing in either article.
I notice among the "leaders" of the ton
not only black, but satins of all colors of
the rainbow, and especially for underskirts.
—Paris Letter.

CHRISTIAN VENDETTA is as nothing com-
pared with the equivalent Nemesis of John
Chinaman. For instance, on the occasion
of the great double marriage in Berlin, all
the ambassadors were invited to a banquet,
among others the representative of the
Celestials. When the guests sat down,
however, it was discovered that no seat
had been provided for His Excellency of
China, who remained standing in a tower-
ing rage. Whereupon he ordered his Inter-
preter, a Mr Brown, to go and inform one
of the authorities present, a certain Count
Stillfried, that unless this insult were
atoned for, it would become necessary for
him to order the heads of ninety Germans,
resident in China, to be removed from their
bodies. Exit Mr Brown with this terrible
message. Not to mince matters, it fairly
"fetched" the Crown Prince, who not only
found a chair for the offended Celestial,
but further endeavored to appease his
wrath with *sauerkraut*. Nevertheless, I am
rather glad that I am not a Teuton trading
in Chinese waters.—Truth (?)

A COLORED Georgia brother was telling
his young friend that he ought to gine the
church. Said George, "I would, but de
temptation to do wrong is too strong for
me." "Whar yer backbone, dat ye can't
rise up and stand temptation?" exclaimed
brother Peter. "It was dat way myself
one. Right in dis yere town I had a
chance to steal a pair of boots—mighty fine
ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and
I reached out my hand and the devil said
take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered for
me to let dem boots alone." "An' you
didn't take 'em?" "No, sah—not much.
I took a pair of cheap shoes off de shelf,
and I let dem boots alone!"

HOW SATAN CHARMED MANKIND.—After
considering the question all winter we come
to the conclusion every spring

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *e.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Alverton	5	Darnell	Brit.	str.	1086	Nov. 28	Meyer & Co.	Y'ama & S. F. O'leco
Belgo	3	Meyer	Brit.	str.	1032	Nov. 24	A. & O. S. S. Co.	3rd prox.
Bombay	7	Scott	Brit.	str.	1449	Nov. 24	12 Kwok Acheong	Costan Dock at daylight
Conquest	5	Scott	Brit.	str.	719	Nov. 26	Kwong Lee Yuen	Hoihow & Halphong
Fame	6	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	Nov. 24	H.K. & W'pon Dock Co.	Tug Flying
Fetchoy	2	Holland	Brit.	str.	153	Nov. 24	G. MoBain	
Hakon Adalsten	8	Bergh	Norw.	str.	1004	Nov. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Killarney	4	O'Neill	Brit.	str.	1060	Nov. 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Kwangtung	5	Punchard	Brit.	str.	675	Nov. 30	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports
Meca	8	Morley	Brit.	str.	686	Nov. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports
Menmuir	4	Darke	Brit.	str.	1940	Nov. 24	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports
Namoa	5	Westoby	Brit.	str.	862	Nov. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Norna	3	Nagel	Brit.	str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Ornpla	2	Nagel	Brit.	str.	733	Nov. 28	Kwok Acheong	Salgon
Penodo	5	Hyde	Brit.	str.	652	Nov. 20	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok
Rajanattianbar	3	Hopkins	Brit.	str.	952	Nov. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	
Sea Gull	1	Roberts	Amer.	str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	Yokohama
Sunda	4	Reeves	Brit.	str.	1029	Nov. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Amoy, &c.
Taiwan	5	Young	Brit.	str.	408	Nov. 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Sailing Vessels								
Aleppo	3	Falconer	Brit.	bge.	665	Nov. 19	Chinese	Hamburg
Alma	7	Ohlsson	Swed.	bge.	332	Nov. 20	Meyer & Co.	Bombay
Alva	2	Soiza	Port.	ph.	631	Nov. 8	Brandao & Co.	New York
Any Turner	2	Nowell	Amer.	bge.	991	Nov. 12	Russell & Co.	Salgon
Angostura	4	Boysen	Ger.	bge.	418	Nov. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	
Annie S. Hall	5	Nelson	Amer.	bktine.	455	Nov. 29	Carlowitz & Co.	
Aristide	3	Lahaye	Frer.	bge.	399	Nov. 29	Carlowitz & Co.	
Benefactor	4	Haydon	Amer.	bge.	696	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	New York
Brema	8	Timpe	Ger.	bge.	696	Nov. 11	Wieler & Co.	Batavia & Samarang
Bua Oao	1	Lange	Swed.	bge.	388	Nov. 20	Ohlsson	
Carl Ritter	5	Tager	Ger.	bge.	596	Nov. 15	Stemmen & Co.	
Carnarvonshire	5	Fishwick	Brit.	bge.	388	Nov. 13	Melchers & Co.	
Catharina	4	Schultz	Ger.	bge.	344	Nov. 16	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Charité	2	Gautiere	Fch.	bge.	256	Nov. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	
Chengtoo	3	Bakie	Brit.	3m.co.	304	Nov. 14	Borneo Co., Limited	Honolulu
Chocola	4	Kenneth	Brit.	bge.	284	Oct. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Christian	4	Kosow	Ger.	sch.	250	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.	
Civiale	4	Nelson	Ger.	bge.	380	Nov. 20	Stemmen & Co.	
Coorna	8	W. H. Ray	Amer.	sch.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	
Coloma	4	Call	Amer.	bge.	853	Nov. 16	Russell & Co.	
Commissary	7	McDon	Brit.	sh.	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.	London
Concor	2	Steffens	Ger.	bge.	666	Nov. 22	Stemmen & Co.	
Cordouan	2	Bertand	Fch.	bge.	459	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	
Craig Ard	7	Hawkins	Brit.	bge.	611	Nov. 24	Olyphant & Co.	
Cruasder	7	Wigram	Amer.	bge.	608	Nov. 27	Butterfield & Swire	
Cuba	2	Stabell	Brit.	bge.	320	Nov. 13	Ohlsson	
Dartmouth	7	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Demerara
Delphin	3	Lillenthal	Ger.	3m.co.	238	Nov. 19	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg
Dirigo	3	Staples	Amer.	bge.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Don Quixote	4	King	Amer.	sh.	1128	Sept. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	
Elizabeth Childs	4	Lindbergh	Brit.	bge.	391	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.	
Elizabeth Nicholson	8	Grierson	Brit.	sh.	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited	
Emilio V.	1	Morrell	Ital.	bge.	724	Nov. 30	D. Musso & Co.	
Emily Chaplin	8	Harris	Brit.	sh.	733	Nov. 9	Messageries Maritimes	
Earl of Devon	2	Beer	Brit.	bge.	441	Nov. 18	Carlowitz & Co.	
Fanny	4	Gongon	Fch.	bge.	314	Nov. 9	Landstein & Co.	
Firth of Forth	7	Owper	Brit.	bge.	880	Nov. 12	Olyphant & Co.	Rangoon
Fleetwing	3	Guest	Amer.	sh.	829	Oct. 17	Butterfield & Swire	
Flensborg	4	Jacobsen	Dan.	bge.	365	Nov. 22	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Fontenay	4	Taylor	Brit.	sh.	835	Oct. 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salgon
Franklin	2	Bruneau	Fch.	bge.	553	Nov. 22	Hang Yik	
Friedrich	3	Bortelsen	Ger.	3m.co.	293	Nov. 24	Wieler & Co.	
Gaelina Bemo	4	Trumbach	Ger.	bge.	402	Oct. 31	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Gladia	2	Wallace	Brit.	bge.	472	Oct. 31	Carlowitz & Co.	San Francisco
Hall Columbia	4	Brewton	Amer.	sch.	1150	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	
Hamburg	4	Kroge	Ger.	bge.	853	Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Hansa	8	Denecken	Ger.	bge.	468	Nov. 12	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Helene	4	Volgardsen	Ger.	bge.	872	Nov. 28	Wieler & Co.	
Hermine	4	Mayer	Ger.	bge.	850	Nov. 30	Chinese	
Highlander	4	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Hilda	2	Papp	Brit.	bge.	306	Nov. 24	Chinese	
Holstein	4	Kilper	Ger.	3m.co.	281	Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Hoteput	4	Shaw	Brit.	bge.	622	Sept. 3	Rozario & Co.	M'bourne & Dunedin
Hylton Castle	4	Scott	Brit.	bge.	648	Nov. 23	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
J. H. Ingersoll	7	Daw	Amer.	bge.	609	Nov. 24	Butterfield & Swire	
Janet	2	Benfrey	Brit.	3m.co.	211	Nov. 22	Biley & Co.	
Johann Friedrich	1	Krisko	Ger.	bge.	242	Nov. 22	Wieler & Co.	Nagasaki
Johann Smidt	3	Boebe	Ger.	bge.	433	Nov. 7	Melchers & Co.	put back
John Potts	3	McPherson	Brit.	bge.	374	Nov. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Leucadia	7	Mearns	Brit.	sh.	896	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Lizette Perry	4	Pitman	Brit.	sh.	1122	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.	New York
Lord Macaulay	3	Monkman	Brit.	bge.	848	Oct. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Callao
Louisa	2	Kilud	Brit.	3m.co.	245	Oct. 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	
Lula	2	Kilud	Brit.	bge.	432	Nov. 7	Tack Mee	Foochow
Mandila II	3	Gonnes	Ger.	bge.	511	Nov. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Marco Polo	5	Brockwaldt	Ger.	bge.	1174	Aug. 13	Wieler & Co.	
Mary Fraser	4	Dexter	Amer.	sh.	1166	Nov. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Matchless	7	Daves	Brit.	bge.	1166	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.	
Meibek	7	Pierce	Brit.	bge.	870	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.	
Melrose	4	Plumer	Amer.	sh.	994	Sept. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	New York
Min-gdon	7	Leslie	Brit.	sh.	1108	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Moneta	7	Bisset	Brit.	bge.	621	Aug. 1	Russell & Co.	New York
Napier	7	Bryde	Brit.	bge.	1200	Nov. 10	Messageries Maritimes	
Nardoo	2	Paul	Brit.	bge.	379	Nov. 15	Cheong Woo	
Niagara	3	Paulsen	Ger.	bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
Nicolaus	1	Stolken	Ger.	sch.	167	Oct. 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Orion	1	Scott	Brit.	bge.	881	Nov. 27	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Paralos	2	Paso	Fch.	bge.	342	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	
Prasto	4	Laidman	Brit.	bge.	384	Nov. 19	Meyer & Co.	
St Charles Napier	3	French	Brit.	sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London
Sophie	4	Binge	Ger.	bge.	210	Nov. 20	Wieler & Co.	
Spartan	4	Vincent	Amer.	sch.	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray	Sands' Slip
Ste. Adresse	2	Leroy	Fch.	bge.	690	Nov. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	
Tatar	4	Jessen	Ger.	bge.	873	Nov. 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
The Goodwin	1	Turkison	Ger.	bge.	256	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	
Theresa & Nelly	1	Garesau	Fch.	bge.	717	Nov. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Three Brothers	1	Khaloke	Fch.	bge.	367	Oct. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	
Trio	1	Bakker	Dutch	bge.	269	Oct. 11	Stemmen & Co.	
Varuna	3	Sachau	Ger.	bge.	486	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.	
Verona	3	Bartlett	Brit.	bge.	668	Oct. 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Vesta	4	Dicks	Ger.	bge.	808	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.	
Wodan	4	Meyer	Ger.	bge.	439	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.	
WEAMPOA								
Hattie M. Bangs		Bangs	A.m. 8m. co.	666	Nov. 12	Captain		
CANTON								
China		Ackermann	Ger.	str.	648	Nov. 28	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai
Shinkiang		Orr	Brit.	str.	799	Nov. 30	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Alert	6	U. S.	gunboat	541	6	700	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
Ashuelot	6	A.D.	corvette	1370	6	700	Nov. 18	Geo. H. Perkins
Bretail	6	U. S.	gun vessel	582	4	100	Nov. 31	Frederic Edwards
Magpie	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	180	Nov. 4	W. M. Lamb
Marques del Duero	6	Spanish	gun vessel	850	3	180	Nov. 7	Gallienne Lobé
Neptune	6	British	military hospital	2591	4	60	Nov. 22	Id. Com. G. A. Grey
Obsequio	7	British	gunboat	430	4	60	Nov. 22	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	250	Nov. 10	William M. Appender
Vigilant	6	British	despatch vessel	556	2	250	Nov. 10	

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1878.

At 1030 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	250 220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime out, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	160 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	100 90	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	160 140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	310 280	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	310 280	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	500 450	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	140 130	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	150 140	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50 40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	110 100	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60 50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set.	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	220 200	金華火腿
" English, . . .	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180 160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . .	180 160	羊腩
" Shoulder, . . .	140 130	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70 60	豬雜
" Feet, . . .	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, . . .	110 100	豬雜
" Head, . . .	90 80	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60 50	豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	90 80	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110 100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	180 160	豬牌骨
" Corned, . . .	180 160	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	180 160	豬脚
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120 110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400 350	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	80 70	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	160 140	羊肝
Suckling Pigs, . . .	\$2.25 \$1.60	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180 120	牛核
Veal, . . .	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Capons, . . . catty	200 180	雞
Ducks, . . . catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100 —	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160 150	雞
Geese, . . .	120 110	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300 270	鵪鶉